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President KIM IL SUNG Casts Vote

Local Election Held in DPRK; All Candidates Returned

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies which started at 9 hours March 4, 1977, ended at 20 hours of the same day, according to data available from the provincial, city and county election committees throughout the country.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with members of the Taesong Cooperative Farm, Taesong district, voted at the polling station of No. 69 sub-constituency, Taesong district, Pyongyang, for the election of deputies to the local power organs.

The great leader was met on the spot by Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chol, Choe Hyon, Kang Ryang Uk, Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Jong Ok, O Baek Ryong, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kang Song San, Kim Hwan, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Kye Ung Tae and Yun Gi Bok; responsible personages of Pyongyang municipal Party and power organs, functionaries of the election committee and managerial workers of the Taesong Cooperative Farm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received ballots from the chairman of the sub-constituency election committee in the polling station and voted for candidate for the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly Comrade Kim Song Un, head of the second workteam of the Taesong Cooperative Farm, and candidate for the Taesong district People's Assembly Comrade Li Gyong Hun, member of the Taesong Cooperative Farm.

The election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies was held victoriously in strict accordance with the "rules on the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" amid the high political enthusiasm of the entire working people.

100 per cent of the electors registered on the electors' list except those electors on foreign trip participated in the voting for the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies.

These electors who could not go to the polling stations because of old age, deformity or sickness voted in the travelling ballot boxes.

100 per cent of the electors who participated in the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies voted for the candidates of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies registered in the constituency election committees for the election of deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies.

This is an expression of the entire people's unbounded trust in and loyalty to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of Juche, established the most advanced socialist system and always leads our people along the highway of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The election of deputies to the local power organs strikingly demonstrated once again internally and externally the monolithic unity and cohesion of the whole society rallied steel-strong in one idea and one purpose around the great leader and our people's absolute support to and trust in the revolutionary power founded and guided by the great leader.

The genuine representatives of the people who have prepared themselves as revolutionaries of Juche type struggling with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the further strengthening and development of our revolutionary power were elected deputies to the provincial, city and county People's Assemblies.

Message Sent to Afro-Arab Summit

PYONGYANG, March 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, send my warm congratulations and greetings to the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference and delegates of various countries present at the conference.

The First Afro-Arab Summit Conference will mark an important occasion of strengthening the unity and co-operation of the Arab and African peoples in accomplishing the common cause for the equitable solution of the question of Middle East and acceleration of the complete liberation and unity of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism.

It is of very great significance for the Heads of State of Arab and African countries to sit together at a table and consult the matters of common concern, today when the manoeuvres of the imperialists to alienate and split the countries of the new-emerging forces are further intensified with each passing day.

The Korean people have always actively supported and encouraged the just struggle of the Arab and African peoples for the consolidation of national independence and independent development of the country against all sorts of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and will, in the future, too, fight on firmly hand in hand with them.

Convinced that the current summit conference will greatly contribute to realizing the common aspirations of the Arab and African peoples, I sincerely wish the conference excellent successes in its work.

Sympathy Expressed for Quake-Hit Romania

PYONGYANG, March 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in connection with the heavy damages caused by a big earthquake in some areas of Romania.

The message of sympathy reads:

I have heard news of heavy damages caused by a big earthquake in some areas of Romania.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas.

I firmly believe that under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you, the fraternal Romanian people will recover from the earthquake damage and stabilize the life of the people in the afflicted areas in a short period.

World Conf. Urges N-Armed Gls to Get Out of S. Korea

Delegates from Over 50 Countries Meet in Brussels; Internat'l Liaison Com. Formed

—Detailed reports—

BRUSSELS (KCNA)—The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held at the "European Conference Hall" in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 with large attendance reflecting the lofty desire and aspiration of the world progressive people for peace in Korea and her reunification.

The conference was attended by delegations from more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America—party delegations, government delegations, public organisation delegations and delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and their delegates—as well as delegates of international organisations and many parliamentarians and prominent democratic figures from various countries, more than 200 in all.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Brussels and men of the press were also present there.

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sok Gi was invited to attend the conference.

The head of the WPK delegation courteously conveyed on February 21 the message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

When the message of greetings of the great leader was read out, the attendants broke into a prolonged, thunderous applause.

Prominent public figure Politi Pierrecon, member of the international preparatory committee for the conference and lecturer at Brussels University in Belgium, made an opening address.

He said:

We are now going to discuss the question of Korea's reunification, one of the most cardinal problems in the world.

Prominent public figure Dr. Francois Outar, Professor at Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, made a congratulatory speech.

1st-Day Meeting

The first-day meeting of the conference was presided over by Jose Antonio, head of the Mozambican government delegation.

Messages of greetings from various countries and international organisations to the conference were conveyed amid warm applause.

A keynote report was made by Ichikawa Makoto, former chairman and incumbent adviser of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) who is representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on behalf of the international preparatory committee for the conference. (See page 2)

The attendants of the conference heard supplementary reports on "On Averting a New War in Korea and Guaranteeing a Lasting Peace There," "On Positively Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and "On Putting an End to the Fascist Suppression of Democratic Figures in South Korea and Restoring Democracy There" made respectively by Andre Obri, French Communist Senator; Carlen Gelen, foreign news editor of the U.S. newspaper "Guardian" and representative of the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification; and Basso, Italian Senator and Chairman of the International Organisation for the Rights and Liberation of the People.

The reporters stressed in unison that the reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification clarified by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

For the reunification of Korea the U.S. troops should withdraw from south Korea, the nuclear weapons shipped into south Korea should be taken out of there and fascism be destroyed there, they said.

They fully supported the four-point national salvation proposal advanced by a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations as a national salvation measure for overcoming the grave situation prevailing in Korea and promoting the cause of national reunification.

The head of the WPK delegation made a congratulatory speech.

Speeches were made at the first-day meeting by Den Hideo, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its international department, and delegates of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Iraq, the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Spanish Communist Party and the French Confederation of Labour.

2nd-Day Meeting

The second-day meeting was presided over by Julio Garcia Olivera, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The attendants heard the speeches made by delegates of the Yugoslav League of Communists, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquist El Hamra and Rio De Oro (Polisario), the Italian Communist Party, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Libyan Arab Socialist Union, the Japan Communist Party, the Pakistan People's Party, the French Communist Party, the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation, the German Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Greece, the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Chilean Socialist Party, the National Liberation Front of Algeria, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Swiss Progressive Organisations, the Communist Party of Greece, the United National Front Political Organisation of Democratic Yemen, the Christian Peace Council, the World Council of Peace, the "U.S.-Out-Of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism in the United States, the Guinean Democratic Party, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the Malagasy Revolutionary Vanguard, the Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Left-Wing People's Front of Argentina, the Socialist Party of Senegal and the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and delegates from various countries.

The speakers highly lauded the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully supported the policy of independent and peaceful reunification advanced by the great leader.

The question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves, they stressed.

They stressed in unison that the cause of the reunification of Korea would surely be accomplished as there is in the wise leadership of the great leader.

The general resolution of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was adopted amid stormy applause of the attendants at the conference. (See page 2)

The conference also adopted a letter to the heads of state and government of various countries and the United Nations and other international organisations. (See page 2)

Consultative Meeting

During the conference, the international preparatory committee for the conference sponsored a consultative meeting of delegates from different continents to discuss the question of organising an international liaison committee for solidarity with the Korean people.

The consultative meeting decided to organise the secretariat of the international liaison committee, Brussels as its seat for the time being and entrust the secretariat with its work until the liaison committee formally commences its work. On this basis, the international preparatory committee for the conference formed a council to form the international liaison committee.

The international preparatory committee for the conference arranged a banquet on February 21 in honour of the attendants.

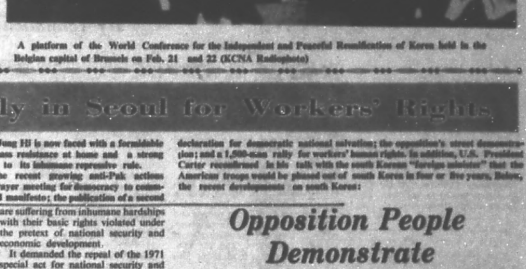
Present there were M.A. Pierrcon, Socialist leader in the Senate of Belgium and Minister of State, and all the delegates to the conference. The members of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea were invited there.

The head of the WPK delegation arranged a banquet on February 22. Delegates to the conference and personages concerned were present there.

The banquets proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with boundless veneration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with militant solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification.

When the speakers reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, thunderous cheers of hurrah burst out in the banquet hall. The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Earlier on February 21 the international preparatory committee for the conference held a press conference at the "European Conference Hall" in connection with the opening of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.



A platform of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in the Belgian capital of Brussels on Feb. 21 and 22 (KCNA Radiophoto)

1,500 Rally in Seoul for Workers' Rights

The draconic authoritarian rule of Pak Jung Hi is now faced with a formidable challenge in the form of a mounting mass resistance at home and a strong pressure from abroad for a prompt end to its inhumane repressive rule.

This was dramatically highlighted by the recent sweeping anti-Pak actions of various strata of dissident forces—a prayer meeting for democracy to commemorate the first anniversary of the March 1 manifesto; the publication of a second declaration for democratic national salvation; the opposition's street demonstration; and a 1,500-man rally for workers' human rights. In addition, U.S. President Carter reconfirmed in his talk with the south Korean "foreign minister" that the American troops would be pulled out of south Korea in four or five years. Below, the recent developments on south Korea:

About 1,500 workers, Christian leaders and prominent laymen of south Korea reportedly gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul on Mar. 10 evening, in defiance of the "presidential emergency decree No. 9" banning any anti-"government" assembly.

The rally issued a "workers' human rights declaration" urging various democratic reforms including an end to the "emergency decree." The declaration was read out amid deafening cheers during the rally held following an ecumenical mass at the cathedral in celebration of "Korean labour day."

The rally for workers adopted the 13-point declaration.

The document charged that workers are suffering from inhumane hardships with their basic rights violated under the pretext of national security and economic development.

It demanded the repeal of the 1971 special act for national security and defense which outlaws collective bargaining and strike.

It also demanded a minimum wage of 30,000 won (60 dollars) a month, and denounced some labour union leaders who help suppress workers in collusion with the management.

Present at the rally were Bishop Chi Hak Sun, the Rev. Cho Chi Song, Dr. An Byong Mu, a noted theologian, and many wives of other political prisoners including Mrs. Yun Bo Son and Mrs. Kim Dae Jung.

Opposition People Demonstrate

Reportedly, figures of the south Korean opposition Democratic Unification Party held a central standing committee meeting at the headquarters of the party in the central district of Seoul on March 5 and adopted a resolution demanding "revocation of emergency decree," "release of the detained democratic figures" and "freedom of speech and political party activities."

The meeting attended by the boss and other leading members of the party adopted a "letter to the people" in the name of the chairman of the central standing committee. In the letter they bitterly criticized the treacherous and fascist crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and strongly called for freedom and democracy.

At the end of the meeting party boss Kyang Il Dong and more than 50 members of the party staged a street demonstration. The director of the international department of the party and two other party members who were in the ranks of demonstrators repeatedly chanted through megaphones slogans demanding the "withdrawal of the Pak regime."

The demonstrators clashed with some 90 riot policemen and plain-clothes detectives who had been posted around the party headquarters building. Kyang Il Dong and more than 20 party members were taken away by police truck.

What merits attention is that this is the first time for a south Korean political party to stage an organized street demonstration under the fascist "emergency decrees."

2nd Mar. 1 Manifesto Issued

A statement demanding Pak Jung Hi's retirement from power, signed by south Korean democrats including former "president" Yun Bo Son and religious leader Ham Sok Hon, was published here on March 4.

The 4,000-letter statement was to be issued on March 1 to mark the first anniversary of the last March 1 manifesto case. But it was not issued on that date because it had been confiscated by KCIA agents.

Copies of the statement were, however, secretly brought into Japan and disclosed by Asahi Shin, representatives of the Japan-South Korea Solidarity Council at a recent press conference held in Tokyo.

It lists Pak's failures in his domestic and foreign policies during his 16 years of authoritarian rule, urging the one-man dictator to recognize that his rule had been a failure.

Written in the form of advice to Pak Jung Hi, the letter said that south Korea was scorned by the whole world for its bribery operation, citing south Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill.

Describing Pak's 16 years of fascist rule as a "failure," the statement generally denounced his criminal 16 years of rule.

In the concluding part, the statement urged the dictator to "resign from power if you are really concerned about the eternal future of the south Korean people and the state."

(Full text on page 4)

GI Pullout Reaffirmed; Ban on American Trip to DPRK Lifted

The United States will withdraw Gls stationed in south Korea within four or five years, U.S. President Carter reaffirmed on Mar. 9 his campaign promise on the troop withdrawal in a talk with south Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin on a visit to the United States after Japan. Carter also reportedly emphasized at the talk held in the White House U.S. concern over human rights in south Korea.

Such American intention was already expressed during a series of talks held respectively between Pak Tong Jin and Secretary of State Vance and presidential national security adviser Brzezinski.

Prior to his meeting with the south Korean "foreign minister", Carter told the press at the White House on the same day morning that his administration is lifting the ban on travel by American citizens to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea effective Mar. 18. This lifting is said to be applicable to Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba.

It is believed that as a result the United States is going to ease trade and travel embargoes and permit unofficial and official contacts with Pyongyang.

The simultaneous new American shift to north and south Korea makes the Pak Jung Hi regime of south Korea uneasy. The puppet regime is now ridden with a fear that they would be forsaken before long by Washington. Among other things, the recent mounting anti-dictatorship resistance involving the various strata of south Korean people is adding fuel to Pak's uneasiness.

World Conf. on Korea Resolution Appeals For Strengthened Solidarity

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 adopted a resolution amid loud applause of the attendants, according to a report.

The resolution says:

A world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Brussels (Belgium) on February 21 and 22, 1977.

It was convened with the support of the heads of state and political figures of many countries.

A Belgian supporters' committee representing principal political and philosophical currents of Belgium was organised.

The conference was attended by more than 170 persons from 68 countries representing the governments, political parties, trade union organisations and solidarity committees for the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also participated in its work.

The general report was presented by Ichikawa Makoto, former chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

It was followed by supplementary reports on the following themes:

— "International Context, Danger of War, Withdrawal of the U.S. troops and Nuclear Armament."

— "The Historic Background of Division and Propositions for Reunification."

— "Violation of Human Rights in South Korea."

The purport of the conference was to arouse the world public opinion, notably the public opinion of the west European and north American countries which are not well informed of the Korean question, on the tragic situation of the Korean people divided against their will and on the threat to peace growing due to this division.

In order to create necessary conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and secure a durable peace in Korea, the conference demands:

1

1) The immediate withdrawal of all the foreign troops, especially the American, who keep occupying south Korea under the UN cover in contravention of the spirit of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement which envisages the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of outside forces and in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement.

2) The replacement of the military armistice agreement with a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

3) The dissolution of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea.

4) Conscious of the potential danger presented by the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, the conference demands their immediate withdrawal.

5) Greatly alarmed over the "collaboration" between certain states and the Seoul "regime" in the military and nuclear fields, which permits this "regime" to increase its own capacity to produce a part of its armament and gives it a means of equipping itself with military nuclear potential, it appeals to all the countries to stop granting to the Seoul "regime" licences, technique and financial assistance necessary for the construction of such munitions plants and refuse to provide this "regime" with equipment, fissionable materials and technique which would permit it to equip itself with military nuclear potential.

6) It warns against the Japanese Government which is trying to justify the neo-colonial practices in south Korea and pursuing the splittist policy, considering that "the security of Korea is indispensable for the security of Japan."

7) It protests against the presence of the U.S. military bases in Japan and their utilization as bases for military exercise and operational bases against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

8) It denounces the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese Governments and the Pak Jung Hi "regime" to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate "two Koreas."

2

1) It denounces the south Korean fascist "regime" for suppressing thousands of students, workers, peasants, religionists and politicians representing the broadest strata of the population.

It appeals to the governments of all countries of the world, particularly those governments of Western countries which have diplomatic relations with the south Korean "regime" to put pressure on the south Korean "regime" to stop the suppression of the democratic personages and patriots and the tortures of the political prisoners, release them and stop execution of political opponents.

2) It supports the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democratic freedom and appeals to the progressive forces of Western countries to condemn this government on a wider scale, expose the criminal nature of the south Korean "regime" and express solidarity with the south Korean patriots in their struggle.

3) Declaring with indignation that the political economic, financial and other "assistance" which certain countries render to the south Korean "regime" constitutes a very important factor in propping up the Seoul "regime" and encourages it to suppress even the desire of the people for the democratic rights and elementary freedom and obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it appeals to the progressive forces of these countries to put pressure upon their governments to stop any form of "aid" to the south Korean "regime."

4) It denounces the transnational corporations, particularly those of Japan, the United States and the countries of the "European Common Market" for exploiting the south Korean labour force at cheap prices.

5) It supports the struggle of the exploited south Korean working people for obtaining their basic rights as working people and appeals to the working people of the industrialized countries to express their solidarity for it.

6) It calls upon all the democratic forces to heighten vigilance against the activities of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" abroad and oppose them in their countries.

7) It denounces the tripartite "security system" of the U.S., Japan and south Korea and calls for a guard against the eventual penetration of the Japanese troops into south Korea in case of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and holds that such penetration must be curbed.

8) Recalling that the U.S. imperialists mobilised a total of more than 300,000 south Korean troops in the war against the Vietnamese people and drawing attention to the "experiences" gained by south Korean "army" in the war against revolutionaries and the "role" played by it in the execution of the global strategy of imperialism in the past, it denounces the support of the south Korean military "advisers" to the regimes suppressing the national liberation movement.

3

Reaffirming that all the nations have the rights to choose their own economic, social and cultural system in conformity with their will, free from outside interference and threat, the conference

1) Expresses its support to the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement.

2) Demands the governments and progressive forces widely propagate and support the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and the principles proposed by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976.

3) Supports the proposals made by the DPRK Government time and again, particularly the project of a north-south political consultative conference to be represented by the political parties and public circles of the north and the south, the project proposed by a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on January 25, 1977, at which four-point proposals were advanced.

4) Appeals to all the states which still fail to do this to give their support, in the United Nations, to the propositions which, within the framework of respect for the right to self-determination of the Korean people, envisages the peaceful reunification of Korea, the indispensable condition for the removal of tension and danger of conflict in this region of the world.

5) Affirming its support to the activities of the committees of solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it invites the democratic forces of all countries, political, trade union, religious and others, to intensify the propaganda campaign on the Korean question and strengthen solidarity with the oppressed people of south Korea by actively participating in the work of these committees.

6) The conference proposes the convocation of the second world conference supporting the struggle of the Korean people with a view to expanding the solidarity movement.

7) It announces the formation of an international liaison committe for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people. (KCNA)

Letter to States, Gov'ts, UN, Int'l Organisations

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 adopted and addressed an appeal which the attendants a letter to the heads of state or government of various countries of the world, the United Nations and other international organisations, according to a report.

The letter signed by Paulette Pierson Mathy and Remy Gillis, authorized by the organising committee of the conference, said:

We have the honour of sending you the text of the resolution adopted at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Brussels on February 21 and 22, 1977, with the attendance of more than 170 representatives from 68 countries and international organisations with the active support of the heads of state of many countries and political figures of the world and Belgium.

We draw your attention to the essential points of the resolution which reflects the concern of more and more governments and other forces in the world, in Western countries in particular, over the continuation of the artificial division of Korea and their determination to support the legitimate struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

The conference held on the basis of the rights of the people of each country to choose for themselves their economic, social and cultural system, free from interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces, expressed support to the three principles of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement and which the United Nations General Assembly unanimously approved in November 1973.

Accordingly, the conference clarified its following positions:

1. All the U.S. forces illegally stationed in south Korea, which keep the tension in the country, create a situation threatening peace in this region and constitute the principal obstacle to the reunification, must be withdrawn without delay.

2. All the nuclear weapons of the U.S. forces deployed in south Korea must be shipped out at once.

3. The "two Koreas" policy pursued by the U.S. administration and the Seoul authorities against the legitimate desire and rights of the Korean people to freely choose their own economic and social system without interference, pressure or threat of any outside forces must be rejected.

4. The policy of the Japanese Government intended to perpetuate the split and justify the "two Koreas" policy, claiming that the security of Korea is indispensable to that of Japan, must be guarded against.

5. All the military aid to the Seoul "regime" and all assistance and cooperation in the nuclear field must be stopped.

6. All the economic and financial "aid" and all forms of support to the south Korean "regime" must be discontinued, inasmuch as it persists in the policy of fascist suppression of patriots and democratic personages and refuses to restore democratic freedom.

7. The just struggle of the oppressed south Korean people to restore democratic freedom, put an end to the outside forces' interference and establish the system under which they may express their political desire for reunification must be supported.

8. The four-point propositions dated January 25, 1977, put forward by a conference of political parties and public organisations of the DPRK with a view to convening a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political and social forces of the people of the north and south of Korea must be supported.

The world conference decided to set up an international liaison committee to activate and coordinate on a world scale the activities for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and temporarily install a permanent secretariat of the committee in Brussels.

The conference proposed that the second world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be called at a proper time.

We hope you will pay attention to these proposals and take necessary measures for their realization.

Please find enclosed the final resolution of the conference. (KCNA)

Attendants of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Brussels, Belgium

World-wide Movement Necessary for Korea's Reunification

—*General Report at World Conf. on Korea — (Gist)*

By Ichikawa Makoto, Ex-Chairman of Sohyo

Ichikawa Makoto, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who is ex-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and now its adviser, made a general report at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which was held in Brussels, on behalf of the International Preparatory Committee of the Conference, according to a report. Follows its detailed summary.

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That overseas delegates gather on a suprapartisan basis to discuss as an important matter the Korean problem, part and parcel of the international situation, is of historic significance for an international expansion of solidarity movements to support Korea's reunification and for the safeguarding of Asian and world peace, he said.

He emphasized:

"The Korean problem is a matter of ending the tragic division of the Korean nation which has been forced by the American imperialists for the last 30 years and more since the war. It is a question of reunifying the territory and the nation of Korea who has lived with one and the same common language, customs and culture. It is indeed a very important issue of restoring the Korean people's sovereignty throughout the Korean Peninsula."

In the first part of his report he referred to the danger of a war breaking out again on the Korean Peninsula.

He noted that the south Korean authorities, following the "two Koreas" policy pursued by the United States, are suppressing the desire of the south Korean people for reunification and have completed a "war posture," drumming up the non-existent imminent "threat of southward invasion."

Saying that the United States declared south Korea to be its "forward defence zone" and is determined to maintain it as the last colonial stronghold in Asia, he pointed out:

After its withdrawal from Vietnam, the United States increased its troop strength in south Korea to 42,000 by introducing 4,000 more troops. The United States has introduced into south Korea large quantities of nuclear warheads, nuclear missiles, "Phantoms," new-type tanks, high-speed vessels, solid rocket fuels and other sophisticated military supplies. The nuclear warheads stockpiled in south Korea now have a combined yield 820-1,000 times as powerful as the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima.

Under the Korean operation plan, nuclear-armed U.S. fighter-bombers are alerted for action at bases on the U.S. mainland, in Japan proper and in Okinawa, with huge cargo planes ready to transport necessary nuclear weapons and troops, and the U.S. 7th fleet is prepared to move into the Korean front.

Disclosing that the Japanese militarists are overtly joining and collaborating with the United States in its war policy against Asia, he said:

The United States and the Japanese Government authorities set up the "Japan-U.S. defense cooperative subcommittee" under the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Council" on the basis of the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact," taking steps to mobilize Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" in a new Korean war and thereby creating a virtual "Japan-U.S.-South Korea joint military operational system." In keeping with this, the Japanese Government worked out the so-called "new defense plan" after fiscal year 1977 and is getting ready to respond to it forthwith.

He continued:

While rapidly strengthening the preparations for a war on the Korean Peninsula under the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint military operational system," the United States reorganised all the units into an attack posture and concentrated large quantities of nuclear weapons and over 400,000 troops along the Military Demarcation Line and is frequently staging war exercises.

A series of military moves by the U.S. armed forces in the form of the "Panmunjom incident" on August 18 last year—smooth and quick shift of air force and navy to the Military Demarcation Line and its neighbourhood from the mainland of the United States, from Guam Island, from the Kadena base of Okinawa, and the Yokosuka naval base—clearly demonstrated to us that the United States has completed war preparations and is biding its time for invading north Korea.

He stressed:

"The tension of military situation in the Korean Peninsula is fraught with the grave danger of provoking a war in Asia and extending it to the world, if we fail to prevent the provocations by the United States and by the south Korean authorities."

In the second part of his report Ichikawa Makoto brought to full light the fascist repression of human rights by the south Korean authorities.

He said:

Under the patronage of the United States, the south Korean authorities are running wild in an attempt to find a way out of isolation and crisis in the suppression of the people and the war provocation manoeuvrings and becoming frantic in the fascist crackdown on the south Korean patriots and progressive personages in all walks of life and are pushing ahead with the preparations to provoke a war on the DPRK.

"The past years till today since Pak Jung Hi seized 'power' through a 'military coup' can be called a history of bloodshedding which saw the whole of south Korea shrouded under a network of army, police and spies of the 'Central Intelligence Agency' and reduced to a living hell of terror and oppression," he noted.

He listed instances to expose the sanguinary violation of human rights and tyranny in south Korea. He said: Since the "military coup d'etat" the Pak "regime" arrested and imprisoned more than 6,000 progressive-minded people affiliated with different political parties and social organizations. In a matter of less than one month, it arrested and imprisoned a total of over 100,000 democrats and patriotic advocates of reunification, most of whom were tried and sentenced to capital punishment or heavy penalties.

How unscrupulous the south Korean authorities are in the oppression moves is clear from the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up "the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," "the case of the Liberation Strategic Party," "the case of the operative group for communizing the south," "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and other "cases," massacred many patriotic figures who advocated peaceful reunification and arrested and imposed penalties on over 40 signatories of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" including opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate.

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique also framed up "the case of a campus spyring from Japan" and "the campus spyring case" and are constantly oppressing south Korean students, professors and researchers in Japan, he said: Many south Koreans in Japan are being imprisoned and placed to the danger of death under the fabricated "cases."

He cited concrete instances to expose the suppression of believers, youth and students, press organs and foreigners.

He pointed out:

We can not allow the medieval barbarity and "supermodernized" torture methods of the slaughter-politics of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea for their brutality, ferocity and cruelty. The political system of south Korea is the most undemocratic system of dictatorship and fascism.

Now the Pak Jung Hi "regime" brings its nature to light in the world so further as to step up its isolation.

In order that human dignity, respect for human rights, freedom and democracy be guaranteed, the repressive terror politics must be immediately stopped and all the patriotic political prisoners be immediately set free in south Korea.

In the third part of his report Ichikawa Makoto dwelt on the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of Korea.

He emphasized:

Since the first days of the artificial division of the territory and the nation caused by the occupation of south Korea by U.S. forces, the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made every sincere effort to ban the reunification of the country achieved peacefully on a democratic principle and independently.

The reunification of divided Korea is the biggest national task of the fifty million Korean people.

Clarifying the stand with regard to the question of reunification, President Kim Il Sung stated:

"We have consistently maintained that Korea's reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully on democratic principles without any interference from outside forces."

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new five-point policy of national reunification, driven by the single-hearted desire to overcome the difficulties in complex circumstances in which the prospects for reunification became discouraging. The four-point national salvation proposal was decided at the joint meeting of representatives of political parties and public organisations on January 25.

Ichikawa Makoto said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced specific proposals for reunification more than 150 times and has made all sincere efforts for their realisation.

The reporter pointed out that contrary to the sustained efforts of the Government of the DPRK the United States and the authorities of south Korea are persistently scheming to obstruct the reunification of Korea and perpetuate the split of the nation.

The reporter stressed:

The United States and the authorities of south Korea have no will to accept the fair and abovebound proposals of the DPRK for reunification and are obdurately sticking to the manoeuvres to keep Korea divided permanently and create "two Koreas."

The south Korean "regime" is dependent upon the United States and has no sovereignty. Accordingy, it has no negotiating power for reunification.

Therefore, it is safe to say that the U.S. Government is held responsible for all the criminal acts of the south Korean authorities in endangering peace in Korea and hampering her reunification. The United States is the very author of the division.

Stressing that the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops from the Korean Peninsula is most important for the reunification of Korea, he said: "The independent reunification of Korea must be the work of the Korean people itself, in which no foreign interference is permitted."

In the fourth part of the report Ichikawa Makoto referred to the tasks for the solution of the Korean problem.

Saying that the grave situation created at present in Korea is fraught with the serious danger of a war breaking out again, he stressed: "It is imperative to check and frustrate with the cooperation of the world people who love peace and justice the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak 'regime' of south Korea and strengthen international support for peace in Korea and her reunification."

He emphasized:

In order to settle the Korean problem peacefully, it is essential to put an end to all kinds of American interference in Korea among others.

To this end, it is important to have the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly faithfully implemented, calling for the disbandment of the "UN Command" in south Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and all the military operational equipment and the replacement of the present truce accord with a peace agreement.

He said:

In the name of the world conference, we should call for the implementation of the following proposals to President Carter of the United States:

(1) To accept at once the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a meeting to conclude a peace agreement,

(2) To implement fully the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly,

(3) To stop the economic and other "assistance" to the anti-popular and oppressive "government" in south Korea and accelerate the democratization of this area,

(4) To withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, dismantle all nuclear bases there and totally ship nuclear weapons out of there.

It is important to organise joint action in all countries of the world for demanding the realization of the abovesaid four proposals.

We demand the authorities of south Korea stop immediately the violation of human rights and oppression of the patriotic and progressive personages and immediately release all the patriotic political prisoners in south Korea.

It is important that the question of Korea's reunification should be left to the Korean people themselves so that it may be settled by themselves on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and without any outside interference.

What is important for the peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves is that any country should refrain from advocation of the maintenance of the status quo in Korea and from interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea.

He stressed that "in order to enable the Korean people to reunify their country peacefully by themselves, we feel the urgency of solidarity movements to be organized effectively on a world-wide scale by the peoples of all countries in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

He said:

In his New Year address President Kim Il Sung noted with great pleasure that the solidarity movement is growing day by day among the progressive peoples all over the world in support and encouragement of the cause of Korea's reunification and pointed out that it is very important to strengthen unity and solidarity with the progressive peoples of the world for the realisation of the historic cause of national reunification.

In response to such expectation, we should strengthen solidarity with the Korean people struggling to achieve the reunification of the country.

Saying that with the world conference as an occasion, it is necessary to organise a world liaison body to support Korea's reunification, Ichikawa Makoto proposed to create such a liaison body.

In his report Ichikawa Makoto stressed the need to unite to bring as early as possible the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

S. Korean Foreign Exchange Bank Asked to Repay 540 Mil. Yen Loan Defaulted by Toa-Sogo Co.

A new "ROK"-Japan union was disclosed in the Lower House Budget Committee on Feb. 3 by Socialist Dietman Ooide Shun.

He revealed the fact that Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. requested a subrogation of 540 million yen loaned to Toa-Sogo Company by the south Korean foreign exchange bank.

The south Korean foreign exchange bank guaranteed the 540 million yen loan to Toa-Sogo Company.

Ooide criticized the Japanese authorities concerned, saying that if the guarantee was given, the loan would be paid by taxes collected from the south Korean people.

The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. extended a 130 million yen loan for all-round development of a pasture land located in Nishishirakawa, Fukushima Prefecture, and a 210 million yen loan for the construction of terminal building at Roppongi, Tokyo, owned by Toa-Sogo Company—a total of 540 million yen.

The loans were guaranteed by the south Korean foreign exchange bank and 200 hectares of land at Shirakawa and the terminal building site bought by Toa-Sogo Company, were offered as mortgage.

But in 1975 only 20 million yen was paid back to the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. from Toa-Sogo Company.

The loan to Toa-Sogo Company was taken more than once in the Diet as an "undesirable loan". This problem also was given rise to a hot debate in the south Korean "national assembly," and doubts were cast on the loan extention.

The Socialist Dietman stressed that three years had passed since the problem of the loan to Toa-Sogo Company was raised in the Diet.

Guarantee of a loan by a bank means that the bank jointly owns a debt by an enterprise. If the enterprise doesn't repay the loan or dishonors a bill or, the firm goes bankrupt, naturally the bank must pay in place of the enterprise.

In the case of Toa-Sogo's loan, the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. demanded the south Korean foreign exchange bank pay the loans of which the repayment dates were due.

All-round development of the pasture land at Shirakawa, for which the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd. extended the loan, was, according to Toa-Sogo Company, a "big project" to construct a new "rural-urban" area by developing 800 hectares of forests and grassland situated in Nishishirakawa, Fukushima Prefecture.

For this project many loans were extended by institutions, enterprises, including Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd..

Pay-offs made in connection with the approval of the "development project to the governor of Fukushima Prefecture by Toa-Sogo Company were disclosed last summer.

There were many doubts about conversion of agricultural land and elimination of preserved forests hinted.

As a result, there is no hope for implementation of the project and thus a hitch was caused in the repayment schedule.

Another trouble was also disclosed in Tochigi Prefecture.

The south Korean foreign exchange bank was asked to repay the loan for Toa-Sogo Company.

The loan to Toa-Sogo Company by the Mutual Aid and Welfare Public Corporation of Agricultural Cooperation of Tochigi Prefecture was, in fact, frozen. The loan reached 240 million yen.

This cooperation extended a 100 million yen loan to Toa-Sogo Company by reason of 3,029 square meters of farmland as mortgage in April 1973; 80 million yen in Nov. 1973, planned development land and "Toa-Nokuen", a subsidiary of Toa-Sogo Company and 50 million yen, in Jan. 1974.

The repayment of the principal was to start in last June.

But, the development project was virtually suspended due to a change in the economic situation caused by the oil crisis, and because of opposition from farmers to conversion of their farmland and to the leasing of state-owned land from organizations concerned including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Furthermore, 50 million yen was

Tokyo branch of the south Korean foreign exchange bank

given to the governor of Fukushima Prefecture by Toa-Sogo Company to bribe and obtain his approval of the "project." Then, the "development project" hit a snag.

There was no repayment of the principal, and the payment of interest began to be delayed. The sum of interest in arrears is said to total 50 million yen.

As a result, the south Korean foreign exchange bank has to pay 230 million yen for Toa-Sogo Company.

The land in question belonged to Toa-Sogo Company located in Tokyo, with Chong Gon Yong this Japanese name is Machii) as the president, who was former boss of the underworld gang "Tosei-kai."

Toa-Sogo Company was established in April, 1963, and is capitalized at 50 million yen. It engages in trading business in precious metal, steel and textiles and runs hotels, firms and such business as may affect public morals.

The president of Toa-Sogo Company, Chong has intimate contacts with Kodama Yoshio and Sasagawa Ryoichi, leaders of Japanese ultranationalists, with Dietmen regarded as lobbyists for south Korea and members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's rightwing group, "Seirankai."

Kodama Yoshio, is said to have been a director of Toa-Sogo Company in 1967 or 1968 and to have played a role in obtaining a loan for company from the Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd.

Chong is on friendly terms with Pak Jong Gyu, former "security chief for the president," who resigned from his post in the wake of the so-called August 15, 1974 "attempt" on the life of Pak Jung Hi.

While in Japan, south Korean exprime minister Kim Jong Pil conferred with LDP Dietman at the kisaeng house "Hien" located in Bunkyo-ward, Tokyo, owned by Chong. He received even a "decoration" from the Pak junta.

The controversial land was purchased by Pak Jung Hi through Chong for his flight there in case of emergency.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi instructed the Tokyo branch of the south Korean foreign exchange bank to work on the Japanese bank in order to enable Chong to obtain from it a 540 million yen-

Rodong Sinmun Hits Crimes of S. Korean Junta against African and Arab States

These days the south Korean rulers are displaying feverish activities under the disguise of a "friend" of the African and Arab peoples in an attempt to help themselves out of the international isolation. In this connection Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on March 4 carried an article unmasking the south Korean puppet clique as a heinous enemy of the Arab and African peoples, who has been dead set against their just cause.

In an article headlined "South Korean Puppet Clique Can Never Be a 'Friend' of African and Arab Peoples" Rodong Sinmun said:

The puppet clique recently sent "missions" to Middle East and African countries in a "diplomatic" campaign to beg for "support" to and "cooperation" of them in their splittist moves. On the other hand, they summoned their "diplomats" from the African and Middle East areas and hatched plots to get out of isolation and intensify the false propaganda for misleading public opinion.

Mora, the south Korean puppet clique go wagging their tongues, claiming that they have "supported" the "national liberation movement" and they "oppose" "racial discrimination" and the like. This is a sheer humbug!

It is nobody's secret that the south Korean puppet clique, through the whole history from Syngman Rhee to traitor Pak Jung Hi, as a zealous executor of the U.S. imperialists' policies of "aggression and war", have resorted to intrigues of every description to stifle the national liberation movement of the tri-continental peoples and their struggle against racial discrimination.

It is well known to the world that the south Korean puppet clique, maintaining "friendly" relations with Israel, freely slandered the just struggle of the Arab people whenever Israel provoked a war of aggression against the Arab people and defended the Israeli aggressors in every way, crying that they "will dispatch volunteers."

The paper recalled that, though the Third Middle East War in 1967, like the previous two wars, was started by the U.S. and British imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique painted a distorted picture of it, by arguing that the direct motive of the war "is the blockade of Aqaba Gulf by Nasser" and "the military action was taken first by five countries including the Arab Republic of Egypt." The south Korean puppet clique reported without retouch the war information of the defence ministry of Israel every day, hailing the occupation of part of the Egyptian and Syrian territories by the Israeli aggressors, invited an Israeli "military mission" and awarded "medals" to its members, lauding the Israeli warmaniacs as the "hero of desert" and "liberator."

In the Fourth Middle East War in 1973, too, the south Korean puppets distorted fact, alleging that "it is the Arab side that started the war," and framed a plot to send "special force volunteers" to Israel and sent 32 airmen on November 14 that year.

The paper continued:

At the General Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Tokyo in October 1974, the south Korean puppets openly declared that they "can never tolerate" the inclusion of a clause on supporting the anti-Israel struggle of the Arab people in an important document to be adopted at the meeting.

When a resolution on expelling Israel from the United Nations was adopted with unanimous approval at the Sixth Foreign Ministers Conference of Islamic States held in 1975 with the attendance of representatives of 40 Afro-Asian Islamic Countries, the south Korean puppet clique defended the Israeli aggressors, prattling that "it would not be helpful to sever relations with Israel."

The paper exposed that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, siding with the South African and Rhodesia racists, the enemies of the African people, have obstructed the African people's cause of justice.

The paper continued:

The south Korean puppet clique, at the dictates of their imperialist master, sent a "friendship mission" to the Republic of South Africa and struck up "friendship" with it and even sent military advisors to the South clique of Rhodesia "to teach them anti-communist guerrilla tactics." The then defence minister of the Republic of South Africa extolled the south Korean puppets, telling their "mission" visiting his country: "We know that there is in south Korea persons ready to lay down their lives for the cause of the West."

When imperialists and colonialists launched an armed intervention against African peoples, the south Korean puppet praised it as a "humanitarian action". They slandered the Whites and maliciously slandered the just struggle of the African people for freedom and liberation, branding it as a "black barbarism." And the south Korean puppet let out the insulting balderdash that the newly independent African countries, "being unwilling" and "lacking the capacity of autocomy," can "keep themselves alive" only when they are dominated by imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique went so far as to insult the "Africanization" policy pursued by African countries as a "rash act" of "rejecting" modern technology and civilization and going back to the primitive age and hurled filthy abuses on Islamism widely distributed in Asia and Africa.

"KCIA" Agents Expelled from US

Most of KCIA agents at the south Korean "embassy" in Washington and the consulates in Los Angeles and San Francisco, had left there by the end of February, State Department sources said on March 8. Such KCIA agents number about 20, the sources said.

It was unthinkable that the Korean "government" would send successors, they added, and stressed that the U.S. government might not have any change of staffers.

This step may suggest that the departure of agents was not due to changes in this duties made by the south Korean "government" but their banishment by the American government.

Together with the disclosure of the south Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill last autumn, the illegal activities of the KCIA in the U.S. became the focal point of public attention in the U.S.

Last December, the south Korean "government" had the No. 1 KCIA agent in the U.S., Kim Yong Hwan, leave the U.S. But by this March no successor to have filled the post vacated by him.

It was disclosed, moreover, that about 10 embassy staffers including secretary and councellors had left the U.S.

The KCIA had 25 of its staffers stationed in the U.S. as south Korean diplomats until last year.

Of these, 11 were posted at the south Korean "embassy" in Washington, 5 in Los Angeles, 2 each in San Francisco, Chicago and New York and another few at the United Nations as south Korean observers.

As a result of the departure of 20 staffers from the U.S., only two or three agents remain in the U.S. as south Korean diplomats.

The State Department sources didn't refer to the reasons of their departure but it is clear that the order of departure itself confirms the decision of the U.S. government to strongly oppose the illegal operation of the KCIA in the U.S.

US Justice Dept. Investigates Pak Tong Son's Replacement

The U.S. Justice Department is now reportedly investigating a naturalized American Kim Han Cho in connection with the KCIA payoff scandal. This was recently reported by the Washington Post and the New York Times.

According to the Washington Post dated March 1, the naturalized American is replacing the Washington-based south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, who had been assigned to the task of influence-buying in American political circles.

When his involvement in the influence-peddling was disclosed, Pak Tong Son left the U.S. in a hurry to avoid prosecution. He is now reported to be staying in London.

The FBI, the paper said, is investigating Kim Han Cho on the basis of the statements by former south Korean diplomat Kim Sang Gun, who is believed to have been in charge of the KCIA influence-peddling on Capitol Hill. The former counsellor at the south Korean embassy in Washington sought asylum in the United States, refusing Seoul's order to return home after the disclosure of the payoff scandal. Because he knew very well through his participation in the intelligence service what he would be held responsible for the exposure when he returned home.

Washington granted asylum for Kim Sang Gun in return for his confession of his activities in influence buying. According to his confession, the KCIA agent disguised as a diplomat gave Kim Han Cho a total of 600,000 dollars in 1975 and 1976 which had been sent to him from Seoul through diplomatic channels.

Covert S. Korean Influence-Peddling Activities in US

Pak Tong Son's Business Continued

A new fact has been brought to light disclosing that Kim Han Cho, an agent of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, offered a large sum of money to American University in Washington last year, stretching out his crooked hand of bribery to it, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

Another leading character in the "bribing operation" in the United States, he approached the university and made this offer at a time when news of the bribery scandal of the south Korean puppet's envoy to the Congressmen was widely spreading.

Saying that Kim Han Cho offered money to finance "a vaguely defined international studies program," the report exposed that "it would have given Seoul an opportunity to send scholars and others here under academic cover to make contact with administration officials, Congressmen and their staffs and academicians."

This attempt to bribe the U.S. university "appears to have been part of a wider (south) Korean efforts to gain influence in the academic community," the report said.

Quoting officials of American University and south Koreans there, the report pointed out that the south Korean puppet clique tried to turn the American university into a "lobbying post" for the "bribing operation" through Kim Han Cho, a "special agent".

According to the U.S. press, the south Korean puppet clique had stretched out its tentacle of evil "bribing operation" to the U.S. academic circles long ago, beside the political circles.

The south Korean puppet clique, under the label of "consultancy," reportedly paid one million dollars to Harvard University in June 1975 and, earlier, 400,000 dollars to Hawaii University and made large payments to Columbia University in New York and Wasington State University, reports say.

S. Korean Connection

—The Harvard Crimson Nov. 22, 1976—

The continuing series of revelations concerning pervasive South Korean covert activities in this country raises a number of importantly questions about American commitments to the Seoul government. But more importantly, it highlights the apparent systematic corruption of our own foreign policy in particular, the perverse relations between America and some of the countries America chooses as "allies."

Although the investigation of South Korean lobbying efforts is still in its early stages, enough information has already surfaced to outline a relationship based on widespread bribery and corruption, an extensive and well-financed campaign of influence buying, apparently ordered by South Korean President Park Chung Hee and supervised by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

The principal figures in the Washington-based operation is a Korean businessman known as Tongsun Park. Park is a man of rather substantial income, apparently derived from a lucrative rice-exporting operation that is sanctioned and supported by top figures in both the United States and South Korean governments. The evidence at this time indicates that Park contacted the KCIA in the United States and offered to begin a lobbying effort based in Washington in return for certain concessions in rice exporting to South Korea. Park's and South Korea's lobbying campaign grew in size and scope, changing into a high-level secret operation in 1970. At that time, the United States had decided to withdraw 20,000 of its 60,000 troops and other personnel from South Korea, and the pressures of the Vietnam War seemed likely to increase demands for U.S. disengagement from South Korea in the future.

One of the initial steps in the campaign was the compilation of a list of 90 U.S. Senators and Congressmen targeted for lobbying and bribery. A memo containing that list fell into the hands of U.S. officials in 1973, but the FBI has only recently requested it in its official investigation of the Korea-Congress nexus. The investigation has revealed that American congressmen and several other government officials, including a state governor, accepted money and gifts from Park and his associates. Several of the contributions including the one made to House Majority Whip John F. McFall, have not been in the form of campaign contributions, but have been gratuities obviously intended for personal use. Many of the transactions have occurred in cash and have thus been difficult to trace.

In addition to the cash and campaign contributions, South Korean businessmen and government officials have lavished gifts upon American congressmen both in the United States and during official visits to Seoul. The south Koreans in Washington, particularly Park, are not only generous with their money, but with entertainment. Many a congressman and senator has enjoyed evenings of fun and frolic at Park's famous Washington evens. The Georgetown Club, a private social organization including officials like Tip O'Neil and Gerald Ford in its non-paying membership, is owned by Mr. Park.

The KCIA has also conducted systematic surveillance and harassment of South Koreans living in the United States, with activities ranging from economic sanctions to physical assault.

But the litany of corruption does not stop at the Pacific's shores. Pentagon investigations recently made public have confirmed that the American taxpayers have been losing between $25 and $50 million a year as a result of collusive bidding practices for Army construction projects in South Korea. The arrangements have resulted in sizable kickbacks for South Korean and American officials living in Korea willing to direct contracts to a special construction association. Where it has met resistance, the association's strongarm subsidiary has threatened potential contractors' bearers. American and Korean citizens, stolen U.S. Government bid documents, and engaged in numerous forms of bribery and intimidation.

This long and dirty list of corrupt practices and covert activities naturally calls into question the advisability of American economic and military aid to South Korea. It also underlines a number of reprehensible features of American foreign policy in general. First, South Korean covert activities in this country are not unique, nor have they been strictly opposed by the U.S. government. A number of other countries have placed members of their intelligence services here with the CIA's permission. In a recent interview, the Shah of Iran admitted that agents of Savak, the Iranian intelligence organization, have operated with CIA permission in the U.S. to keep an eye on Iranian students. Apparently both Chile and Taiwan have similar operatives in the United States performing similar functions.

The most interesting aspect of these arrangements is that the CIA-intelligence services' cooperation with foreign counterparts has generally taken the shape of agreements permitting operations freely in each other's countries. The objects of concern are not only the activities of one's own citizens abroad, but the conduct of governments supposedly regarded as allies. While this sort of concern seems justified given the sort of allies American administrations have been inclined to choose, it is indicative of the perversity of American foreign relations. Not only has the United States chosen allies that it cannot trust, but the integrity of the American political process has been jeopardized for the sake of these allies and the mutual suspicions engendered by the alliances themselves.

Even more disturbing has been the official American response to evidence of the South Korean scandal. While State Department officials acknowledge that relations with South Korea have been severely strained by these revelations, they are quick to publicly assure President Park of America's steadfast military commitment. Concern about support for this commitment has probably contributed to the delay of the official investigation. Suspicions of South Korean covert activities have existed for a decade and tangible evidence has been in the possession of American officials for at least four years. And yet these officials have only recently gathered the energy necessary for an effective investigation.

While strategic geopolitical interests seem to have constrained American measures about the lobbying effort, there have been other reasons. Recently a State Department official revealed that senior members of the Nixon administration did little to curb the lobbying activity for fear of losing the Korean commitment of 52,000 troops during the Vietnam War. President Nixon sent a personal letter requesting that the South Koreans maintain their military aid to the Vietnam effort, with full knowledge of the South Korean activities and Seoul's fear of investigation.

The conclusions one is forced to reach are rather frightening. Not only did an American president allow the CIA covert activities in other countries and preside over the organized subversion of the American political system, but he connived in the conniving efforts of a foreign government to subvert that system for the sake of a cruel and misguided foreign policy. Given the evidence of Watergate, it is unlikely that Nixon was too gravely disturbed by the evidence of South Korean subversion, even if the object of the activities was the United States government. It is all to easy to conjure the nightmare of two despots like Presidents Nixon and Park, plotting over a global chessboard—with their own countries as sacrificial pawns.

There is probably still another reason for America's official reluctance to deal with South Korean corruption. Those officials may well possess a sufficient sense of hypocrisy not to condemn foreign governments for the sort of actions that America has practiced for decades. Like South Korea, the United States has funneled money to foreign politicians and granted gifts (usually weapons instead of antiques) to those it wished to influence. And, unlike South Korea, America has manipulated massive sums of financial aid, directed programs of assassination of foreign officials and conducted secret wars abroad. South Korea has only brought home to the United States the sorts of sordid campaigns that the American government has ordered against other countries for at least a generation. The difference is that the South Korean regime is totalitarian, while the United States is, officially, the largest democracy on earth.

Among the hopes that are traditionally harbored for new administrations, there are always some demands for changes in foreign policy. Unfortunately, the covert activities mentioned above and the choice of allies to which America has been inclined seem to be the by-products of a consensus on foreign policy that has endured since the 1950s. Whether or not that consensus has been sufficiently fragmented to permit a new direction and style for American foreign policy will only be revealed with time. But new directions will certainly be necessary before the United States can confidently tell the dictatorships of the world to end their totalitarianism without a lingering sense of hypocrisy. And if the U.S. is to avoid another kind of hypocrisy, it would seem advisable for the new administration to terminate the close relationship that has developed over the years with South Korea, not merely because that relationship demands our troops in an uncontrollable situation, nor because it legitimizes a corrupt and authoritarian regime, but because the health of the American political system demands that we terminate it.

Reunification Forum (7)

Replacing US Troops

(Continued from the previous issue)

On March 23, 1908 when he was walking to a station to take a train for Washington, Stevens was shot to death by two Koreans, Cho Myong Un and Chang Im Hwan at a station in Oakland, Indiana, the United States. Why was the American assassinated by the strange Koreans.

Incident 70 Years Ago

By forcing the Rhee Dynasty of Korea to conclude the "Ulsa protectorate treaty" in 1905, Japan completely gained a grip on the Korean dynasty. Then, Japan gave former prime minister Ituh Hirobumi the post of governor-general of Korea.

The governor-general appointed Stevens as a foreign affairs adviser for the Korean government. The post was given the American in return for his effort to cook up the aggressive unequal treaty. Thereafter, the American adviser devoted himself to realizing Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, though paid by the Koreans.

On his departure from Korea after resigning from the post of adviser, Stevens was assigned by Itoh to peddling influence into the American press. Under his direction, the Japanese agent maneuvered the press in San Francisco to carry articles to justify Japanese rule over the Korean Peninsula.

As a result, a number of San Francisco papers said: The Korean dynasty has already lost popular support....The ignorant people are not qualified to become independent. Unless it is annexed to Japan, Korea would be swept over by Russia....As Japan's rule over Korea is helpful for the Koreans, they will not oppose it.

Return to Past

After Carter was inaugurated as new American President the Japanese authorities repeatedly raised voices against the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Superficially, their opposition seems similar to that of the Pak Jung Hi regime of south Korea. But, in fact, not only the south Korean press but also political circles never hide the Japanese words at their face value.

In "Letters from South Korea" written by T.K. which has been carried for years by the Japanese monthly magazine "Sekai," the anonymous south Korean dissident said: Japan has accepted the present Pak regime, as it has secured for Japan economic profits to a maximum in south Korea. There is a corrupt connection between south Korean and Japanese anti-communist businessmen, who conduct the affairs of state at their will in both countries. Has not Japan even pretended to express concern over human rights and democracy in south Korea? I'm afraid that Japan regards it as necessary for her own sake that Asia remains backward as a whole. Therefore, the Japanese opposition to the Gi pullout sounds uneasy.

Carter really reiterated during his election campaign the need for of the U.S. ground troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea. But he made a retreat in this point later. Further, after his election as president, his pledge became more vague. Nowadays it has been said there will be only a change in the American military presence in south Korea.

In this connection, emphasis is laid by Carter and his aides upon private contacts with Pak and Seoul. In particular, the "consultation with Tokyo" is likely to be that on how to create conditions for the pull-out, and not on how to implement his pledge.

Since the "Nixon doctrine" was formulated, the United States has urged her allies to build up their own defense capability and equally share the burden of military spending. There will be no policy change even under the Carter administration. The new administration is supposed to accomplate making Japan replace the U.S. in south Korea to cope with the Americans' withdrawal from there.

South Koreans' uneasiness over the Japanese opposition to U.S. withdrawal from south Korea seems to lie here. It is natural that they should fear that Japan may again lead its troops upon Korean soil, replacing the Americans. Because the Koreans have a bitter experience of Japanese invasion in the past.

Carter is said to have always declared in his campaign speeches, "You can believe me." We wish his pledge will not be an empty one; Carter must not become a Stevens; and the United States may embark upon the same road of the past.

(To be continued)

"Supreme Court" Upholds Death Rap for Li Chol

Japan-Wide Release-Li Chol Campaign Mounts

The Seoul "supreme court" on March 8 turned down an appeal from Li Chol, a postgraduate student from Japan at Koryo University in Seoul, upholding a "high court" ruling sentencing him to death on charges of involvement in the "campus spy-ring case."

The "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" cooked up on November 22, 1975, the so-called "campus spy-ring case" and arrested 21 progressive youths and students. Among them were 12 Koreans from Japan, studying in south Korea. Further, on December of the same year, the "KCIA" secretly arrested five Korean students from Japan and 13 students of Seoul University.

The "campus spy-ring case" was aimed at suppressing the struggles of south Korean students and democratic figures against fascist rule and for a democratic society, at a time when sentiments for such a change were increasing with each passing day.

Before the mass arrests, the "KCIA" investigated friends in Japan of Korean students from Japan for a long time, mobilizing the then Osaka consul-general Cho Il Che and special agents in Japan, detained them before the summer vacation and fabricated a story after subjecting them to torture and intimidation.

They were charged with "going to north Korea," "joining the Workers' Party of Korea," "coming over to south Korea, pretending to be Korean students from Japan" and "committing espionage activities."

It is old game of the Pak Jung Hi clique to start a new repressive campaign and try to mislead public opinion by cooking up a shocking "case" whenever it is driven into a crisis.

The number of Koreans from Japan who are now in prison in south Korea reaches 60 and that of south Korean political prisoners 5,000. They are the scapegoats that the Pak Jung Hi junta is utilizing to prolong its political power.

Li Chol, 28 years old, with four other Korean students from Japan, was arrested on December 11, 1975, in a "KCIA" plot to fabricate a new "campus spy-ring case." The "KCIA" also arrested the wife of Li Chol, Min Hyang Suk, on charges of conspiracy.

On learning of this, Li Chol's father in Japan fell seriously ill and died on January 19 last year.

The "KCIA," failing to tell the public a full account of the "case," had been trying to extort a "confession" from Li Chol by torturing him in a solitary cell for about 6 months. Realizing that it was impossible to extort a "confession" from him, the "KCIA" put his wife on the rack so that he could see her being tortured from the window of the next room, in order to obtain a "confession" from him.

Meanwhile, they even prohibited his family from Japan from meeting him.

In this way the "KCIA" cooked up an "indictment" against him which was supported by no evidence except the "confession" that they had extorted from Li Chol by means of torture.

Charging Li Chol with making a secret entry into the north, and with later doing espionage work in south Korea for the north, the Pak clique indicted him on charges of violation of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law." Therefore, a death sentence was unjustifiably given to Li Chol on May 25 last year in the first "instance court."

How the charges were wrong can be clearly proved by the following fact: The "confession" was not in Li Chol's handwriting. The "KCIA" prepared a sheet of blank paper, and forced him to sign it after cruelly torturing him. Sufficient evidence and witnesses were found which could disprove the charges against Li Chol concerning his doings in September of 1969, Li Chol was working at the house of his brother-in-law in Osaka, Japan, and that he bought a wrist watch on August 4 1973 at the "Taiyo Department" in Osaka. The number of the watch on the guaranty sheet coincided with the number of the watch Li Chol wore when he was arrested. It is allegedly said that Kim Sung Rang and An Il Su were behind the "campus spy-ring case" as real wirepullers. "Committee for the release of arrests of Koreans from Japan, studying in south Korea" made clear the fact that they were not such men through the investigation of the case. It is said that Li Chol came in contact with Gu Kwang Shin, an employee of the Japanese general consulate in Pusan, south Korea. But the Japanese Foreign Office announced that there was no person by that name at the general consulate.

Li Chol said on June 3 last year when he met his family after he was given a death sentence in the first "instance court": "I am innocent. I will tell the truth in the second "instance court.' If I should die, I would never die."

People demonstrating, demanding the release of innocent political prisoners

In the second "instance court," he denied the charges against him and said his "confession" was extorted under devices.

Movements of the relief of Li Chol are mounting in Japan, in response to his "court" struggles.

Many groups to extend relief to Li Chol have been organized in various parts of Japan such as Kumamoto, his place of residence, Kitakyushu and Tokyo.

An emergency rally was held on the evening of March 8 at Sukiyabashi Park in Tokyo, Japan, to protest against the death sentence for Li Chol.

Present at the rally were there, one each from Tokyo, Kitakyushu and Kumamoto, who staged hunger strikes for two days from March 7, the family members in Japan of Korean political prisoners in south Korea and 100 Japanese people.

Protesting the death sentence for Li Chol, members of the committee for release of Li Chol have staged hunger strikes in Tokyo, Kitakyushu and Kumamoto.

The committee for the release of Li Chol and his family gave a press conference on the day when the "supreme court" dismissed his appeal and affirmed the death sentence in the Tokyo Lawyer Centre, and issued a statement.

The press conference was attended by Den Hideo, Socialist Member of the House of Councillors, Kondo Kenichi, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Lawyers' Association of Tokyo, many lawyers and Li Chol's family and supporters.

List of Japan-Resident Korean Political Offenders Now in Seoul Prison

Follows a list of Korean political prisoners from Japan.

So Sun (32) graduate student of Seoul Univ., life imprisonment

So Jun Sik (28) student of Seoul Univ., 7-year prison term

Che Chol Gyo (45) businessman, death sentence

Chin Du Hyon (52) vice-head of Tokyo headquarters of Mindan ("ROK" Residents Association in Japan), death sentence

Kim Dal Nam (32) chief of youth section of Nagano headquarters of Mindan, life imprisonment

Paek Ok Kwang (28) student of Seoul Univ., death sentence

Kim Chol Hyon (30) student of "ROK" Theological Univ., life imprisonment

Kim O Ja (25) coed of Pusan Univ., life imprisonment

Kim Jong Tae (26) student of Seoul Univ., 10-year prison term

Kim Won Jung (25) graduate student of Seoul Univ., 7-year prison term

Che Yon Suk (25) post-graduate student of national institute of Seoul Univ., 5-year prison term

Kan Jong Gun (25) student of Koryo Univ., 5-year prison term

Li Won I (24) student of Pusan Univ., 5-year prison term

Kim Dong Hi (22) student of Catholic Medical College, 4-year prison term

Chang Myong Ok (25) attache to "ROK" general-consulate of Osaka, 3-year-and-6-month prison term

Chang Yong Sik (27) graduate student of Seoul Univ., 3-year prison term

Li Chol (28) graduate student of Koryo Univ., death sentence

Kang Jong Hon (25) student of Seoul Univ., death sentence

Ryang Nam Guk (26) student of Seoul Univ., 10-year prison term

Cho Dok Hun (24) research student of overseas institute of Seoul Univ., 7-year prison term

Li Dong Sok (24) student of "ROK" Foreign Language College, 5-year prison term

Save My Husband:
Petition of Political Prisoner's Wife

The wife of a south Korean political prisoner who was in prison, involved in the so-called "People's Revolutionary Party case" faked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique, made public a "petition" exposing the atrocities committed by the Pak Jung Hi gangsters and demanding the release of innocent people.

Follows the "petition" in part:

It's mortifying. Can't you hear such obscure and miserable comments people grieving over the framed charges of being spies?

Though you know everything, why do you pretend not to see? Why do you pretend not to hear? We, too, are human beings. We are the same human beings. When human beings are more subjected to outrages than beasts, why do you avert your eyes?

We can neither speak with our mouths nor hear with our eyes. We cannot live suffocated. We cannot endure the heart-rending pains.

Why don't you allow me to see my husband even for five minutes once a month? Why are you going to mercilessly trample underfoot even my simple desire to tell my feelings to my husband once a month, and exchange comforting words with him.

Whenever I see my husband being led by a jailer to his cell, he looks back over children without saying a word to them, and I start to curse the world and feel like fighting to the last and dying.

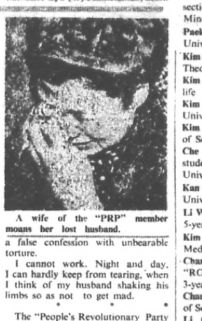
Are you going to kill them because no one will call the People's Revolutionary Party a frameup, if these people died? If so, please be generous enough to rather kill all our family at once.

They cannot read a book in the dark cell. They look up at the ceiling recalling the bygone days and thinking of the future. Loud-speakers on the little window of the cells continue to buzz, depriving them of their little freedoms of laughing, crying and sitting down. Who can say that this is not a means of either killing or deranging them?

These persons were subjected to all the tortures for 40 days. Though they fainted ten times each, they are still alive. They have not been in the sunshine for four years. How can you say that they don't get mad?

Why do you force them to accept their charges and to write a declaration of conversion?

People say that my husband has never violated the national security law. My husband was forced to make a false confession with unbearable torture.



A wife of the "PRP" member moans her lost husband.

I cannot work. Night and day, I can hardly keep from tearing, when I think of my husband shaking his limbs so as not to get mad.

*

The "People's Revolutionary Party case" is an anti-communist farce the Pak Jung Hi clique faked up on April 3, 1974. The "National Federation of Students and Youth for Democracy" was alleged to have been wirepulled by it.

Eight were condemned to death and other given sentences from 20 years to life imprisonment. And on April 8, 1975, eight of them were hanged in the Seoul prison within 24 hours after the sentence was given in the martial court.

S. Koreans in US Stage Anti-Pak Unified Action

The first unified action has been taken by the south Koreans in the U.S. against Pak "regime" and for democracy in south Korea from Feb. 26 to 28 in Washington.

Around 120 people took part in the action.

Among them were Rim Byon Gyu (New York), Kim Jae Jun (Canada)and leaders of the anti-Pak movements in North America.

On Feb. 26, they held a rally and waged a demonstration in front of the White House, the Japanese embassy and south Korean embassy there. The participants denounced the U.S.-Japan-south Korea union and maneuvers to obscure the south Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung's kidnapping case.

On Feb. 26, in front of the White House, they issued a statement bitterly criticising the statement of U.S. Secretary of State Vance—on the problem of human rights situation in south Korea is different from that of U.S. security commitments and it would be a mistake to cut the required economic assistance—made at the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Then they marched on the Japanese embassy and demanded that Kim Dae Jung be released at once. They expressed an opposition to the economic infiltration by Japan into south Korea and the Japan-south Korea political fusion.

A scene of the candle-light-demonstration staged on Feb. 26 in front of the White House, Washington, D.C. by the Korean-Americans

The front—"united movement to democratize south Korea"—was inaugurated on Jan. 15 in Los Angeles by different anti-Pak groups of south Koreans in the United States in a bid to promote the overthrow of the Pak fascist regime and restore democracy in south Korea.

The unified action was suggested in an immediate action program adopted at the inauguration meeting.

S. Korean Opposition Leaders' Open Letter to Pak Jung Hi (Text)

The following is a text of the "Advices to President Park Chung Hee" dated March 1,1977, written by the Rev. Ham Sok Hon and former "ROK" President Yun Po Son, asking him to resign to assume responsibility for the disastrous 16-year administration.

Disastrous 16-Year Rule

On the occasion of this significant March 1 memorial day, we, who are concerned about the present situation of the country, would like to give you some pieces of advice springing from our hearts on behalf of the whole nation.

When you made a political change through the May 16 coup d'etat, you told the nation in your public pledge that the army, which had waited patiently for the opportunity to mature, finally stood up to save the fatherland, which was on the brink of imminent collapse.

Our fatherland, however, is now confronted by an even greater crisis—it appears as if the entire country were hung from a high precipice—as a result of your 16-year-long suppression of the people and dictatorship. The people have endured all the hardships and repressed their anger, to say nothing of the fact that they acted with prudence.

If you do not change your attitude at all, no one can tell what will occur now and how uncontrollable the whole country may become.

We will give you the following words, unable to sustain ourselves from doing so.

You should admit that your 16-year-long government has resulted in a failure. You advocated national restoration, but it only led to one-man dictatorship. You called for modernization, but it only resulted in making feudalistic social evils thrive against the background of display of material prosperity.

When high-rise buildings are being built in a large number, unmistakable symptoms of depletion are seen everywhere in urban areas. When high statistical figures indicate material development, the number of prisons and that of criminals continue to rise at higher rates.

It is because you are aware of the above-mentioned state of affairs that you are energetically launching the Sae-maul (new village) campaigns and are enthusiastically encouraging the restoration of out-dated feudalistic morals, isn't it?

But it is by no means possible to cure the situation if you just pick only leaves and leave the roots as they are.

You are forcing the so-called "yushin system" on the nation and trying to advertise that the people support it. But this only leads the people to bury their thoughts underground and engender a future crisis, as you strengthen your power.

You are absorbed only in maintaining your administrative power without thinking of popular support. You have earned only contempt by the world's people by your bribery diplomacy.

The poor nation is now too ashamed to raise its face to the world.

On how many occasions has the Constitution been revised for the worse and how many evil laws have been formulated? Have these evil laws brought security and peace to the society and made the people's living easier? They only made students and workers suffer and sacrifice their interests, didn't they?

Such being the situation, a declaration for democracy and national salvation was made public on March 1 last year.

But you did not try to listen to the patriotic words which sprang from religious conscience. On the contrary, you hid the declaration from the people. You are giving heavy penalties to the persons concerned on groundless charges of abetting and subversive activities against the state.

But justice and humanity do exist. Even if the compatriots at home, made temporarily blind and deaf, cannot see what they should see or say what they should say, the courageous masses with conscience the world over are speaking for us about our situation. The question of freedom and human rights in the ROK is drawing the attention of the world.

Looking at the present situation, —scandals have been exposed one after another such as the payoff operations to U.S. Congressmen, bribery operations aimed at Japanese politicians during the "ROK-Japan talks," and various facts about the Kim Dae Jung case —who can doubt the truth that Heaven's vengeance is slow but sure?

We hoped that you would deeply reflect on yourself, since the things had come to this pass. We are not narrow-minded or indifferent to this situation, nor do we delight in seeing the plight of the government. We think that your fault is our own fault and that your disgrace is our own shame. The reason why we dare to present this candid advice to you is that we hope you will be awakened now. At home, we hope you to stop oppressing the people and to release all the political prisoners of conscience and to comfort the hearts of the people. Abroad, we hope you and the nation will get out of the present crisis by restoring the dignity of the country and normalizing our relations with foreign nations.

However, you neither take notice of people's appeal at home nor pay attention to advice from abroad, but are continuing to strenghten the suppression of the people.

I would like to tell you that there is no other specific remedy to save this situation except justice. There is no other way except that you rise up to patch up your torn conscience, by saying a fault is a fault. I would like you to know that this candid advice is from the bottom of our hearts, and is aimed at saving you and the nation.

Thorough Reflection

There are too many things for me to enumerate. But here we will take up some more important points for your deep reconsideration.

1. You are neither respected nor loved by the people. No matter how deep the allegiance your men and your party members express to you, maybe, this doesn't mean that the people love and respect you. It is necessary for you to feel just as the ordinary people do.

Do you know the reason why the people don't like you? I think it is because you do not try to come into contact with the people, do not open your heart to them or try to understand them. Have you ever shown a smile to the people? Have you ever walked among the people, waving your hands to them? Have you ever talked with the people about what they want? Are you humble or modest enough to call yourself one of the people?

In olden times even a despot tried to enjoy happiness in one with people. How can you conduct the affairs of the state in a fair and just way by fearing, hating, doubting and despising the people?

Politics should be with the people. It is not politics to pull the people by the nose as you please.

Must Resign

2. You have never tried to understand deeply the history of our country. The people of this country are unable to accomplish normal development for a long time. Oppressed by a despotic government, we became a speechless nation. Therefore, if this nation tries to create a new history, it is necessary for it to arouse the spirit of the nation. The recovery of national spirit is sure to lead to its creation of a new history.

But you are absorbed in shackling and driving people into a corner, trying to ignore trends and the spirit of people for creating a new history. Moral degradation and popular distrust to politics are due to the suppression of people's will. For people it is more important to be aware that they are all human beings and this land is their country, rather than to be given sufficient material goods. A new history will not be made until the nation can have a new bold idea. On the contrary, you nipped a new spirit of the nation in the bud, instead of setting free a people in fetters or bring a withered nation to life.

Therefore, you have completely failed in appointing proper persons to high posts. In the past, many rapacious small flies playing cheap tricks have surrounded you. But there is no one around you who has insight and noble personality.

Think of this! What remains for a day of your first fellow officers? What is the fate of your faithful followers? Is there anyone who dares to speak frankly to you at the risk of his own life? If there is anyone to do so, we should have already recognized him. You are alone. Nobody can manage the affairs of state by himself. A true statesman can crystallize people's ideas and power.

3. You are ignorant of trends in world history. There is no need to tell you more about this. The present international position of our country clearly illustrates this point.

4. Lastly, you are unable correctly to understand religion. Man is a spiritual existence. Also, man is not satisfied only with material goods. You have a wrong idea that if you underestimate a person and put pressure on him, all of the problems can be solved. Some measures that you have used so far to win popularity are based on principle that money and power are everything. And you totally disregarded the protest of religious conscience. Moreover, you thought that if you gave entertainment and pleasure to the uneducated masses of people, you could avoid criticism and protests. This thought of yours has brought misfortunes on this country and yourself. You have to ascertain the truth. Protests against your policy issued not from individuals but from a universal spirit common to them. Has human history ever witnessed a structure of power that was not shattered into pieces in face of this universal spirit?

Now, the Republic of Korea has become the focal point of attention in the world. Neither you nor the people are responsible for this state of affairs. To control oneself—it is an expression of human conscience, and a warning from the eternal loudness of the evolution of the universe. You should learn from this lesson.

To correct your fault is the way to happiness. There is no alternative for you to assure your responsibility because you have seized power rather than we have entrusted you with it.

We can recognize your moral indignation you felt when you carried out the May 16 military coup d'etat. You have to resign from power if you are really concerned about the future of the people and our country. And you must give a chance to the nation to turn a misfortune into a blessing. If you do not make efforts to share happiness with the people, a great misfortune will be brought on you and the nation. We hope that such a misfortune will never visit our country.

Glimpse of South Korea

* Barley crop in south Korea is seriously affected by the influence of the cold front.

It is reported from Seoul that greater percentage of the barley crop in south Korea is now withering due to a severe frost and drought: eighty-two per cent in Kyonggi Province and North Chungchong Province and other parts of the central district of south Korea, 75 per cent in North and South Kyoungsang Provinces and 71 per cent in North and South Cholla Provinces and South Chungchong Province.

The bad crop of barley this year has resulted in the jump of clean barley price all over south Korea. The price per straw bag of clean barley went up by 1,500-2,000 won in a couple of days and it is hardly obtainable even at this price. Now numerous people there cannot keep the pot boiling.

* The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen bent on suppressing the people set up one more "police station" in Kangso district on the outskirts of Seoul recently, according to a report from Seoul. This has brought to three the new "police stations" set up in the Seoul area in the past two months or more.

The south Korean puppet clique continues increasing the number of the "police stations" to intensify suppression. In Seoul alone, their number has reached 20, including the one set up recently.

The south Korean puppet clique plans to bring into being many more suppressive police tools everywhere this year, with an attendant increase of the puppet police personnel by 3,000.

* The housing rent jumped 64.9 per cent last year in south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

This has brought greater sufferings to the poor people who live in rented houses.

More than one million households are left homeless in south Korea due to the anti-popular crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who pull down the hovels of the poor right and left.

The prices of building materials are leaping in south Korea this year. The price of timber has risen 24 to 27 per cent and the prices of other building materials 15 to 41 per cent above those in February last year. And the price of the building lots is also rising sharply.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique started a month-long shooting exercise, the third one this year, on the sea southeast of Koje Island, at a time when the people at home and abroad are strongly calling for removing the military confrontation and tension between the north and the south in response to the appeal of a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations which was held in Pyongyang, according to a report from Seoul.

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